MR. DAVENPORT AS BENEDICK.

Transition ages are ever marked with strange and drous symbols. As in our days the dim figures of Shakepere's time stand in startling contrast with the ideals of our advanced age, and create that clash of thought which is necessary to carry humanity onward in its heaven-bound murch, so in Shakspere's day there rose in the same remantic contrast the forms of the Crusader, the Chevaller and the Troubadour, who had gone before. But the seeds of progress had even then been sown for a brighter future by the printer the refermer, and the discoverer. On the ear of Eu the advancing soundings of the coming future was breaking on the dying-away whisper of the departing past. At the gates of such epochs, as they chs, as they with the good which should be done, indignant at the evil which has been done. They are the poets of the present, because in their hearts are memories of the sufferings of the past and aspirations for the humani-

fice of the future.

The close of the fourteenth and whole of the fifteenth century were full of such bright heralds of a brighter age. Palestrina, Giovanni Gabrielli, Orlando Tasso. creathed forth their holy aspirations in strains of beavenly music. Leonardi da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Baphael, Titian, Corregio, Durer, threw their divinals upon the chaos of color, and light came forth in which the world to this hour has bathed with rapture. Shakspere caught both sound and light, and, wedding them together, in their glorious embrace were con ceived his beautiful creations. A mind was needed to give a dwelling to the sentiment and thought and poesy which had broke loose from the past search of a more glorious future. The timent, the thought, the poesy were scattered here in the studio of the painter, there of the sculpfor, here in the closet of the composer, there of the student. Italy's imagination and feeling were kin ded: Spain's intensity and passion were roused; Germany began to think; France began to arrange and dress the thought and coquette with ideality. But a genius was required to rally all the scattered beaufice, to gather them into one great temple in which the lowliest and loftiest of men might how down together and adore. Ages may question the identity of the architect, the style of the architecture or the date of the structure. What boots that The temple stands; and men gather round its alters and adore its images and worship its creater. He sang in the English tongue, and the werld calls him Shakspere. Poets, novelists, historians, scholars of every age and land were laid under tribute to swell the decoration of his temple. Chaucer en coming home from Italy had not caught more enchantment and inspiration from the delicious days he had passed with Petrarch, than did Shakspere from ears he hung over the merry tales of Boccacio and Bandello and the epic song of Ariosto. Of all the beautiful children of Italy who, like Cervantes in Spain and Rabelals in France, disported in wild gam-bol round the gates which hung between the middle ages and the modern era, and laughed the dying povereign out and coming monarch in, Ariost was the most beautiful. Let the American who travels in Italy list to our word and linger for a while in Mantus. Not far from the church of St. Bar bara and close by the house in which Giulio Romani died, covered with honor by Frederic Gonzaga, or Sua Altissima Gonzaga as the cicerone invariably call him with commendable deference, is the spot where Ariosto was crowned Poet Laureate by Charles V. who loved and reverenced him. The Orlando Farioso was the poem which won at that hour the admiration of the monarch. "Much Ado about Nothing" was

Unquestionably some of Bandello's novels and others of similar delightful fancy were used by Shakspere; but from the episode of Ginevra in the fifth song of Orlando Furioso, he chiefly drew the inspiration for this tale of love. Listen how Ariosto makes music of his hero's love of Ginevra: "The hill of Sicily burns not with figure fires nor glows Verbins with more ardent flame than those which the bright eye of our Princess kindled in the beart of Ariodant."

the play which last night gave delight to a greater

sovereign, the American People. To Shakspere our love belongs, but let us too drop a flower upon the

grave of Ariosto.

Let us not wonder longer at Shahspere's feeling his own fiery imagination roused by the fire which lights up every word of Ariosto. But there were other peculiar attractions in this epic song. Ariosto's Rolando was sent as Embassador to England by Charlemagne, and on his way there his vessel was east on shore and he found himself suddenly in the brown heath and shaggy wood of "Caledon and wild," where the remance begins; and at the old

palace of Holyrood it closes. It was but an act of graceful international courtesy thus to send back to Italy those gallant and beautiful beings whom Ariosto had dropped so gracefully on British shores, and as Shakspere had taken them in his enchanted vessel, we rejoice that he chose such a spot to hallow with the loves of Benedick and Beatrice.

There is something tragic in the fate of Messina. Posts have swept over it, and beneath the restless earth has tumbled in some hot dream and shaken well nigh into ruin in its quakes the once noble and splendid city. Schiller's "Bride of Messina" has caught the melancholy vein and is full of beautiful sadness But like a flower in the raven locks of night, the smile of Beatrice sheds sweet pleasantness around this place of desolation. trice is one of those delightful torments sent into the world to castigate and tantakize those lonely spirits who wander on the dreary bachelorial shore. Elastic fantastic, capricious, buoyant, cheerful, graceful, ac complished, poetical, a thing all full of life and light and joy, the most fastidious intellect is captivated by her inexhaustible wit-the most unsophisticated youth is enraptured with her antelope springs of mirth. She is full of mind, but gay at heart. When she utters her sweet fancies, she is bounding as Cerito; when she dwells on them, she is graceful as Esmeralda. She is not frivolous because her nature is poor and thin, but because it is so rich and copious that she can afford to be frivolous and yet never be insipid. Her heart is kind and good, but her soul is scornful and haughty.

And where she cannot admire she loves to scoff. There are many women in our day with the same feel ings as Beatrice; but where one with her beauty and grace? She has too much of the sensitive sagneity and lightning perception of a woman not to see at once that Benedick is "the" man. He feels intuitively that he interests her, and she feels intuitively that she interests him. And Shakspere delights it shrowing these two creatures together so like each other that no one would ever dream they could amalgamate. Yet so it is. Some future Newton or Arago may solve this pleasant problem. But we cannot. Who can tell where and how is fancy bred? It seems as if two persens meeting, both consciously superior to all around, feel attracted by their mutual isolation in the crowd of mediocrities. Moreover her vanity Obere is such a sensitive thing, we bell woman) get stung and vexed. Beatrice could as wook the ides of being vanquished; yet Benedick some how or other always caught her. She may have the last word, but she had the first love. Of course she would have run barefoot to Palermo rather than confess it; but Benedick felt his influence. Surely never was

In Moliere's " Plaideurs " we recognize in Chicanean some of the traits of the amortal Dogberry. But Benedick and Beatrice are co. I rated in song. Upon their story has been laid a routiful opera, "Montano and Stephanic," was a vested for a considerable time the habits of as Opera Comique of Paris. Again we said them in the Damon and Celiante of Dytonober's " Philo-"sophe sans le Savior" and in Scrits - mer Delavigne's itiere." The beautiful brilliants of triesto and Boccacio cast their reflection on Shakspelre's fancy, tion of which reflection again throws its instre back on France. Thus a beautiful thought

love set with such sweet toils and conflicts of wit and

never dies, but "like the breath of the holy man" survives the organ which conveys it, and traveling through the air falls sweetly every hour like a soft dew on some one spot,

We joyed to see so brilliant a house again gathered to make merry over the cunning loves of Benedick and Beatrice and the degged dogmatic drollery of Degberry, and telling trumpet-tongued that in this land at least Shukspere's creations will ever find a home. Mr. Davenport personated Benedick; Miss Vining Beatrice. Miss Vining is far too bashful and sentimental; Mr. Davenport too modest and quiet. But though Mr. Davenport is not by a brilliant, he is a very agreeable Bene dick. If he does not wear the sparkling glitter of the witty signer, he does by his graceful bearing full justice to the accomplished cavaliero. If Miss Vining lacks spirit in her bearing and fascination in her manner, she depicts with much power her sympathy with ber sweet friend Hero, and her coaxing Benedick into challenging Hero's reviler was a very pretty piece of play. Mr. Davenport in the first act delivers himself of his detertation of woman with pleasant ease, but not with sufficient sprightliness. He looked more like a staid bachelor bent on saving a wise thing, than like the capricious Benedick, who is never bent on saying a wise but cannot help dropping some glittering thing The bal masque in the second act went off most tamely and heavily, and the leaden duliness of the signors and signorinas gave to it more the air of a party of old Dutch fogles than of a joyous gathering of the flery children of sunny Sicily. In Leonato's garden, when Benedick muses and soliloquizes on woman in general and his own relations to her in particular, the audienc is very much amused by the playful frankness with which Mr. Davenpert analyzes his ideas and with a generous nonchulance proclaims his total indifference as to the color of his prospective lady's hair:

"Blch, wise, fale, mild, noble she shall be, of good dis an excellent medician, and her hair shall be of whatever please Heaven."

But the audience appeared to derive their chief delight from the scene where Benedick, discovering Beatrice's love, makes up his mind after many misgivings to requite it and to bid farewell to freedom. To hear Benedick argue himself out of his vow of celibacy with the same wit and pleasant casuistry with which be had argued himself into it, is an exquisite treat, and in Mr. Davenport's cunning management the audience were made to relish it most keenly. Mr. Davenport goes through all the arguments pro and con with great apparent impartiality, and when at last he sums up and gives his voice for marriage, throwing off all his ald bachelor allegiance, cries out:

"No! the world must be peopled. When I said I we a backelor, I did not think I should live till I were Marrie the audience marked their sympathy with the sentiment by an enthusiasm, which although tempered by a decorous propriety, was sufficiently lively to most cheering to friends of humanity and most s friends of humanity and most saddening to the disciples of the Malthusian philosophy. Though some few scenes waned weary, take it for all and all the play went off with great eclat, and the Renedicks of the audience went homeward in danger and delight.

THE MORMON IMMIGRATION.

The Valley of the Salt Lake is being rapidly peo pled with Mormon immigrants from all quarters of the habitable globe, and the work of propagating the principles of this singular sect is now systematically carried on by olders and missionaries in almost every civilized and as well as semi-savage country. men labor with a zeal untiring, a devotion that knows no limits, suffering hunger and thirst, privation, in sult and contempt, for the advancement of the faith they preach and profess. The great object sought to be attained by the Mormons is the establishment of a mighty theocracy, in the valley of the Salt Lake, they may enjoy, without fears of mo lestation, the free exercise of their religious and social opinions. To this end the most strenuou efforts have been made to promote immigration to Utah. Not only from the United and Europe, but even from remote Asia and Africa In every scaport of any consequence in this country and in Europe, Emigration Agents are located to give information to the inquiring, and to aid those who de sire to go to Utah, and arrange for their safe and speedy transportation to that distant country. All along the line of travel, too, other agents are in waiting with the necessary supplies for the journey, and under the auspices of Mormonism the great land voyage across the plains is new almost as safe as a jour

ney from New-Yerk to Albany.

The faithful of the fold of Latter Day Saints whose poverty prevent their undertaking the journey, as rwarded at the expense of the "Perpetual Emigration Fund." Wenithy men among the sect support this fund by their contributions, and these who are sent out at its expense mortgage a certain portion of the proceeds of their labor after arriving in the happy vato repay the cost-thus the fund is made perpetual. The senson for emigrating is between November and April; this season the Liverpool agency have sent off over 3,600 immigrants, of whom above 1,100 were sent at the expense of the fund. migrants have usually entered this country through the Southern ports, avoiding New-York altogether; but it would seem that the aversion is wearing off. Yesterday the packet-ship S. Curling brought to New-York 570 of these immigrants, and the ship Will iam Stetson is on the way hither with 203 more. We believe there are still other vessels now due here laden with Mormons.

From a visit to the S. Curling we are enabled to lay ome interesting facts before the readers of THE TRIBUNE respecting the order and management of the voyage. A large majority of the passengers are of the poorer classes of British pensantry. Ireland contributing but a small proportion, who are sent out to Utah at the expense of the Emigration Fund. They are mainly in families, only a few single men and women were on board. The married people were of all ages from tender 18 to hale 80, and appeared to enjoy good health and spirits. The vessel was the cleanest em grant ship we have ever seen; not with standing the large umber of her passengers, order, cleanliness and com fort prevailed on all hands, the between decks were a sweet and well ventilated as the cabin, and the orlop deck was as white as scrubbing brush and holy-stone could make it. It would be well if the packet-ships that ply between this port and Liverpool were to imitate the system of management that prevailed on beard this ship. The passengers were under the presidency of Elder Israel Barton and two Councilors, Elders Perry and Robinson. The company was divided into seven wards, each superin tended by a President and two Councilors, who to gether attended to the affairs of the ward, such as ooking, drawing water, merning and evening worship, looking after the sick, setting the watch, and in she directing the affairs, temperal and spiritual, of the people committed to their care. These sub-Presidents and Councilors received their orders from the exceu tive head of the expedition. President Barton and his Counselors. The routine of daily duty was somewhat as follows: At 4 A. M. the men told off in rotation as stewards the night previous commenced cleaning the wards, at 5 o'clock morning worship, at 54 cooking commenced, the stewards of each ward being allowed the use of the galley for half an hour and priority of us being assigned to the wards in rotation every day. At another stated time water was served out. Dinner cooking commenced at 11, and tea at 3. At o'clock evening worship was celebrated, and then the lights were put out and the night watch set. The duty of the latter was to guard against visits from the sailers, or indiscretions of any kind among the brethren. All of these duties were discharged with military precision at the summons of the bugie; for in-stance, the call to prayers was "Rosa May," and the night watch was set to the tane of "The Soldier's "Tear." As far as we could learn, comfort, cleanliness, good humor, and good health prevailed through-

out the voyage. The Saints will set out for Utah by

way of St. Louis as soon as possible. Wagons, teams,

and tents are now waiting for them on the Miss River, and they expect to reach the Promised Land in September or October next.

In conversation with the Secretary of the expedition, Mr. William Willes, we learned that he was by profession a schoolmaster, and he had been a member of the Church of England. This is his first visit to America -his wife and family are already in Utah, where he Missionary. From Calcutta he traveled from station to station to the Himalayas, 700 miles of the distance on foot, teaching and preaching the Mormon doctrin to Europeans. Up and down the Ganges he wandered preaching with variable success. Next be journeyed through Burmah, tarrying at Rangeon about six months, where he made the acquaintance of some of the American Missionaries, among them Messrs. Kin-caid and Vinton. During his Missionary tour he visited Penang and Singapore, and was the pioneer Missionary of his fuith on the Island of St. Helena. He said that about 200 Mormons are now waiting for an opportunity to embark from India for Utah, and the efforts of the Mormon Missionaries are very succe ful, more especially among the natives, whose language

We asked him for little light on the alleged plurality of wives among the Mormons. He said it was part of their faith to have as many wives as they desired, only when a man took new wife he must first obtain the consent of the presiding Eider. Women are not permitted to enjoy plurality of husbands but only a molety of The slightest violation of the (Mormon) marriage relation on the part of either sex is punished with excommunication from the church. We asked why Mormons did not practice their peculiar views in this respect in Europe and the United States. He replied the Church always respected the laws under which they ived; any attempt by a Saint to carry the plurality principle into practice in Europe or here would be visted with instant expulsion from the Church. In Utah where Mermon law is paramount they lived up to their principles to the fullest extent. We did not ask him w the women liked polygamy but in the course of an argument by him in its favor the Mormon estimate of the sex was indirectly shown. He said woman was created as a help-meet for man to bear him children.

FROM OHIO.

Cerespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLEVELAND, Monday, May 21, 1855.

After The Clereland Leader exposed the scheme of the Know-Nothings to pack the Republican State Convention and make it nominate their secretly-concocted ticket, the leaders became alarmed for the consequences that might ensue and promised to abandon the scheme. But it subsequently appeared that they had not wholly given up the idea of gouging the Republicans. They issued a secret mandate to a few confidential Sachems in different parts of the State to assemble secretly at Cincinnati forthwith, which was obeyed. This clique resolved first, to defend the nomination of Senator Chase for Governor at all hazards; second, to throw their influence for Jacob Brinkerhoff; third, to instruct the leaders of the various Lodges to secure the ap-pointment of as many "cotton degree" members position of as many "cotton aggree" members as delegates to the Republican July Convention as possible. The clique also selected candidates for the remainder of the ticket, several of whom are fogy Hunkers who never had and never could have a particle of Anti-Slavery sentiment in their

The "cotton-degree" gentlemen in Ohio are not numerous, but what they lack in numbers they make up in servility to the slave holding wing of their Order. Some may not understand why they are so tenacious about the nomination of Brinker hoff and so intensely bitter toward Chase; but I can explain it: In the first place, the position taken by the Order in New-England against Slavery aggression has damaged very seriously the Northern Know Nothings in the eyes of their Southern brethren and sensibly weakened the general programme for Presidential operations in 1856. A few more such back-slides in other Northern A few more such back-slides in other Northern States and a blow up with the chivalry members would be inevitable. The aforesaid Cincianati elique, although calling themselves Know-Nothings, know this much, that if so inflexible and uncompromising an antagonist of Slavery and one so cordially hated and feared by the slave-breeding chivalry as S. P. Chase, should be nominated and elected Governor of Ohio, a divorce between Northern and Southern Know-Nothings must take place, and that all further idea of electing a slave-Northern and Southern Know-Nothings must take place, and that all further idea of electing a slave-holding and deughisce Know-Nothing President and Vice-President next year will be extinguished. There is no man in Ohio whom the Oligarchs would not rather see elevated to the Governor's chair than that unyielding champion of Freedom. Besides, not being a member of the Know-Nothing fraternity, the "cotton" members know very that they could not exert a particle of control over him when elected.

In the next place, the Cincinnati clique have set their hearts on Garret Davis of Kentucky for President. This Davis is an old fogy slaveholder a man of very mediocre talents and less sta manship. How the crotchet of running such a candidate ever got into the heads of the aforesaid candonate ever got into the head of the are cor-clique is past comprehension. But they are cor-responding quite industriously with all the lead-ers of the Order in the Western and South-west-ern States, with the view of pushing his claims in the Know-Nothing National Convention. These leaders dare not venture upon the experiment of running a separate ticket of their own in Ohio; that would expose their weakness and destroy their influence; therefore they seek to control the Republican ticket by trickery. They reason in his wise: "If Brinkerhoff is nominated for Gov-ernor he cannot be obnexious to the South which knows very little about him, and then we can define his position and explain it to our slaveholding brethren satisfactorily; furthermore he will not be in the way of our plans in 1855-6 to bring out Davis, and if he should prove refracwe can easily kick him to one side and pass we can easily kick him to one side and pass on; but Chase is the man to be feared. With him on the track the battle will be fought on Anti-Slavery grounds; Nativism will be ignored and the victory will be claimed as a triumph of Free-Soil principles; and after he is elected he and his friends will continue to insist on making what they call 'Freedom' the leading issue in the politics of Ohio. But give us Brinkerhoff; he is a man of far less commanding position in the Anti Slavery ranks than Chase; he is partly identified with our Order; with him on the track we can make Know-Nothingism the leading issue and throw Anti-Slavery into the background; we can weaken the Free-Soil feeling and pave the way for a National Know-Nothing ticket next We can afford to lose New-England, Michigan, Wisconsin and like States provided we can secure New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; the lders will do the rest. If Chase is rejectelacteholders will do the rest. If Chase is rejectived at the July Convention we shall be enabled to claim in the South that the people of Ohio have repudiated him on account of his Anti-Slavery course in the United States Senate; but his nomination will be equivalent to his indorsement. In that event all our fond hopes will be destroyed, and an Abolitionist will be elected President in the Chase must therefore he defeated in the Chase must therefore be defeated in the July Convention at all hazards. If Brinkerhoff is nominated we will have the Anti-Slavery men in a tight place: they dare not bolt him; they must support him—and at the same time we will get rid of the Free Soil issue and force upon them the Nativistic issue. Thus reason Cotton Know-Nothings-and here

we have the key that gives access to all their se-cret springs of action. The Anti-Slavery men are cret springs of action. The Anti-Slavery men are getting their eyes open, and on the 13th of July they will be prepared to meet these American Jesuits, and foll their miserable servile schemes to stifle the free voice of Ohio. The very means taken to defeat Chase, and motives actuating the Cottenites, will secure his nomination and election.
FREEDOM AND FAIR PLAY.

ALABANA. - Nelson F. Smith, the editor of The Pickens Republican, a Whig Anti-Know-Nothing paper, has been elected Mayor of Carrollton.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA.-The Democratic Convention in the 1st District renominated Col. P. Phillips for Congress, and passed Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions. Col. Phillips declines a reflection, and Col. James A. Stallworth of Concenh Co., was unanimously nominated to supply the vacancy. Col. S. it is understood will accept. On motion of the Hon. A. B. Meek of Mobile, Gov. Winston was recommended to the support of the De

meeracy for reflection. TENNESSEE -In the Maury District Col. William H. Polk was thrown overboard by the Democratic Convention, and the late member George W. Jones, renominated. Col. Polk, however, is determine

N. S. Taylor and A. S. Watkins are candidates for Congress from the 1st District.

GEORGIA. - Several papers urge the reflection of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens notwithstanding his declension, and opposition to Know-Nothingism, on account of his devotion to Slavery.

NORTH CAROLINA.-The Know-Nothings in Mr. Kerr's District have brought out Mr. Reade of Person against him. David Reid of Duplin County is the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Wilmington District against Warren Winslow, the Anti-Know-Nothing Democratic nominee and President of the Senate at the late session of the Legislature.

EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN. - An official statement of the whole number of scholars in the State of Michigan, as returned to the office of Public Instruction, shows the aggregate to be 173,421. The largest numbers are in the vicinity of Detroit. Thus Wayne County has 18,925; Oakland, 12,087; Lenawee, 11,002; Washtenaw, 10,218, and so on. The bulk of the popula-tion in Michigan is located in the Southern counties, the rest of the State being as yet but sparsely settled. The amount of school money distributed among the counties this year is \$83,242 08, or an average of 58

counties this year is \$85,352 to, or an average of so cents per scholar.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel calls the "attention of the opponents of the present State and national Administration, the constructors and supporters of the Georgia Platform, to the necessity and importance of holding a convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, and urges upon all such the propriety of calling meetings of the people in their respective counties to appoint delegates to the same. The Chronicle thinks a large majority of the people

of Georgia are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Jen-kins, but desires to see their sentiments expressed in an authoritative form. It therefore proposes that a Con-vention be held in Milledgeville on Wednesday the 18th day of July.

KENTICKY.—Capt. Leander M. Cox (Whig) is a candidate for reciection to Congress from the IXth

Joshua Jewett is the Anti-K. N. candidate for Con-

Joshus Jewett is the Anti-K. N. candidate for Congress in the Vth District.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—We learn from The New-Hampshire Phenix that a State Temperance Convention is to be held in Concord in the month of June, probably on Friday, the 29th. Gov. Morrill and Neal Dow of Maine are to be present. A call will be issued by the State Committee soon. It will be a Mass Convention, and the friends of prohibition in New-Hampshire are urged to go to work and prepare for it—resolve to attend and make their calculations accordingly.

Vinguits.—The Hop. H. A. Wise is still in Washe their calculations accordingly.

-The Hon, H. A. Wise is still in Wash-

ington, having been disappointed in going to Acco-nac by the burning of a bridge on the Baltimore and Washingtan Railroad. David Funsten has been Washingtan Railroad. David Funsten has been nominated by the Democrats of Gainesville, Prince William, for Member of Congress from the VIIth District. The Fredericksburg Recorder, by request, publishes the following State Temperance taket: For Governor, Lucian Minor of Louisa; for Licut. Governor, Wm. T. Willey of Morgantown; for Attorney-General, Thomas J. Evans of Richmond.

KINNEY ON CONQUERING NICARAGUA

on the Brownsville (Texas) American Flag, May 5, o much has been said and published with regard As so much mas been again and per who we have thought the following letter would not be uninteresting to a portion of our readers. It is written to one of our citizens and dated Metropolitan Hotel, New York, April

DEAR N.: I received your favor dated Browns ville, March 7. You ask what you on the Rio Grande have done that you should be precluded from engaging with me in the Central American enterprise. You are not precluded from joining me; on the contrary I know of ne men I would sooner have with me than yourelf and my Rio Grande friends, and I hope you will join me there at the earliest time you can make it con-

I look upon the Central American exp full of promise. It requires but a few hundred Ameri cans, and particularly if Texans, to take the control of all that country-a country which is destined to command the commerce of the world. I have grants of land, and enough to make a start upon safely and legally. I intend to make a suitable Government, and the rest will follow. Many of my friends have already gone out, and more are going-all of the right stamp for such an expedition. I expect to be able to leave in a few days. The people of Greytown (San Juan del Norte) have requested me to take control of their place and to establish myself there first. They are anxiously looking for me. This will be the point from which I shall start, and where I hope to see my Rio Grande friends.

As to the nature of the country, it is productive and The correspondent of The New-York Herald says that in soil, climate, vegetable and mineral products, geographical and geological formation, nature never did more for any country."

My policy will be to make liberal grants of land to

all who assist me in my undertaking, and that according to the means, ability, and usefulness of the indiviunls. And my request is that every one should equip and provide himself in the best possible manner In a country like that and under a new state of things, there will be of course many opportunities for a man to improve his position and circumstances. I hope to

to improve his position and circumstances. I hope to have you with us. Believe me yours, truly,

H. C. Kinney.

H. C. Kinney.

H. C. Kinney.

H. L. Kinney.

H. C. Kinney.

H. L. Kinney.

H. H. T. Kinney.

H. H. L. Kinney.

H. L. Ki

WAR DECLARED BY INDIANS.

Prem The Platte Argus extra.

St. JOSEPH, Thursday, May 10—3 P. M.
Colonel Vaughn, Indian Agent from Fort Fierre, arrived in town yesterday evening. He states that the Indians on the plains are in a very unsottled condition: in fact assuming a boxilic attitude. The Black Feet, Apaches and Sioux, Manacunques, Sansare and Yanetnee, banded in a mighty host and scoffing existing treaties, have unburied the batchet and bid defiance to the powers that be. These tribes combined with the Brulays and Ogalaises of the Platte, numbering at a small calculation 3,000 warriors, have thrown up fortifications on Dramme Bull at the source of Grand River, and are not only ready but anxious to meet any force that Government may send against them: emboldened by the case with which they massacred our soldiers in the late skirmishes and remarking the terror ever since mamifested by the whites in their necessary intercourse with them, they scoff at the lower of the United States to dislodge them from their stronghold. The Assuneboines, Riccarries, Crovatres and Mandaines, having the fear of the four new regiments before their eyes, have told their agent, Col. Vanghn, in conneil, that they will not only sid and abet, but furnish unterial assistance in subduing their refractory brothrem.

abet, but furnish unterial assistance in subdining their refractery brothren.

Mesers. Culversten & Levis were taken prisoners by the Yanctnos, between Fort Union and Fort Pierre, but released on surrendering their effects and promising to decamp. The latter named gentleman is from St. Louis.

The Colonel states there is no snow in the mountains, so we may expect no rise in the river from that quarter.

SOULE IN SPAIN.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN SECRETA-RY OF LEGATION.

the President of the United States.

Sir: A letter published in The National Intelligener of Washington, on the 24th of March last, over the signature of the Hon. Pierre Soulé, reached me here on the 14th inst. It was not my intention to have noticed that letter in any manner. Its language, indeed, was meant to scathe me; but, as between its writer and myself, I might have left it where it fell.

li does not reach me.

More recently, however, I have become aware of the bad effect of that letter, and of the system of which it is a part. I have seen with pain that the which it is a part. I have been assumed by a large portion of our newspaper person in consequence of the uncontradicted hypothesis of the letter, is calculated to blind the judgment of our people, not as regards myself merely, but with respect to the grave subjects of national concern with which my humble name has been united.

my humble name has been united.

I have seen or thought to see that the unserapulous hand which wrote that letter is at work in other directions also to poison the ears of the people concerning their affairs with the Spanish nation, and that perhaps his dangerous influence had found means to make itself felt even in your Cabines and in your close to the detriment of the high interests of America.

I have recognized with regret that the means which I have been able to employ thus far, within the strict limits of diplomatic climette and discipline, to prevent

nits of diplomatic ctiquette and discipline, to prevent to remedy the cvil consequences of the errors of e late Minister to Spain have not been sufficient to

er em. It has appeared to me therefore that the gravity of It is appears to the great questions involved is the con reversy which 3ir. Scule has carried into the public press has reached a point where the ordinary forms of dislouncy fail, and a direct appeal to the American People and to you. Sir, as their representative, has become necessary. Bedices if in fact the calumnious character of this letter be at all in doubt, it is interesting to the decease of the American Government, and to that of this letter be at all in doubt, it is interesting to the de-coram of the American Government, and to that of your Administration in particular, that a citizen who actually has the honor to represent the Republic at one of the principal Courts of Europe, however small may be his merit in other respects, should not leave uncorrected the hypothesis that he may be either a spy or a traitor. Permit me therefore to examine briefly some of the circumstances of his hypothetical cleave.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé attacks me by a suppo The Hon. Pierre Soule attacks me by a supposition and not an allegation. Why not! He had the letters which I addressed to him and to which he alludes, in his own possession. He at least knew their contents entire. He knew also, or be ought to have known, that no Charge d'Affaires ad interim could ever enter upon a correspondence of that nature with the Minister appointed to his Legation without referring ever paper immediately up to the Government which is over both, and that it was his duty so to do.

If there were any transport of these were any transport.

both, and that it was his duty so to do.

If there were any treason, if there were any infamous trade to be brought to light by the publication of those letters, Mr. Sonle must have known it already. But he makes no allegation. He never made any to myself, though he was for two months in constant intercourse with me, and with those letters in his pocket. In my absence, however, he now puts forward a kind of piec to the country, meant to do me injury, in the form of a supposition, in the public press. His supposition is false.

I trust the correspondence to which he alled

I trust the correspondence to which he alludes may I trust the correspondence to which he alludes may now appear, so that the public, to which he has des-perately appealed, may judge for itself. Happy will it be for him if the same vertilet which he has solicited against me shall not be found against binself. He doubts, or affects to doubt whether I have fulfilled my obligations as an officer, because he has not under-stood his own. We are at difference not because I have failed to him, but because he has failed to his duty. Nevertheless, he has not been lacking so much in the tact of a diplomatist and the knowledge of what belonged to his position as in the simple inspirations of a true pativoism.

in the tact of a diplomatist and the knowledge of what belonged to his position as in the simple inspirations of a true patriotism.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé is a Frenchuan. It is nothing to his discredit, nor do I intend it as any reflection upon a noble nation: but, the fact being so, it would be perhaps too much to expect from him the same throb of patriotic feeling for America which moves the hearts of those born upon her soil and nurtured among her hills. And even if his devotion to America were greater than that of her own sons, still the passions of a French revolutionist which run in his blood are constantly striving, and it may be that sometimes they have suffocated his better judgment in the affairs of my country. He has sympathized periaps too deeply with those who conspire against the internal peace of France to be able to appreciate a truly American policy. I reveal no secret. The proof is stamped by himself upon the whole history of his Spanish mission. From the day of his arrival to the day of his departure from Europe the interests of America in his hands have not ceased to feel that influence, and he himself has said it. Enough of his correspondence has been printed to show my meaning.

The inquietude of his spirit also and his resentment against a nation at whose Court his position had come to be insupportable, led him to desire war and perhaps to believe that whatever he might do to forment it was concennot with the honor and the interests of the United States. His judgment was clouded, else why that long series of his errors? Else why could he not see behind the shadow of his own personality the true sentiments of the Spanish people, their sympathy for the United States and their desire to arrange all subjects of difference between the two Governments?

I repeat to you, Sir, and to the country, that this nation, like many others, with many faults has many virtues; to some of these the late Minister ought to have been able to bear witness. Spain, through all her misfortures, has preserved an ind

part of any foreign power.

The alternative in which the Hon, Pierre Soulé is placed before the country is sad indeed. Either in two placed before the country is sad indeed. Either in two years of study and observation he has rightly comprevens of study and observation he has rightly compressed in the control what was passing in Spain, nothing hended nothing of what was passing in Spain, nothing of what Spaniards think and feel, or he has deceived you, Sir, and the Government of the United States. He told you that the sale of the Island of Cuba by Spain was probable, and he ought to have known that under his menaces at least it was impossible. The Government at Washington cannot divine what

The Government at Washington cannot divine what is passing in foreign countries, and for that very reason it sends out its representatives.

I am persuaded that the late Minister would not have needed to make his journey to Ostend if he had informed the Government correctly. By transmitting erroneous information he compromitted your Government before Europe.

On what did he rely! That very Cortes to which he wished to appeal, did it not, the first time he appeared within its chamber, rise spontaneously and unanimously to vote in his presence the exact reverse of his apparent expectations! Was there one voice, one vote, to give the slightest color to his representations! Yet he ought to have known something at least of what he was treating at the Congress of Ostend. If he did not it is said and if he did, sir, it is saider still. tend. If he did not it is sad; and it re did, are, it is sadder still.

I am persuaded that he did not know, for not only has he not advanced one step during his whole mission

tend. If he did not it a sad; and if he did, sir, it is sadder sill.

I am persuaded that he did not know, for not only has he not advanced one step during his whole mission toward the attainment of what he called its principal object, the annoxation of Cubs, but whatever might have been the probabilities of that question before, his management of it has now at least made the peaceful acquisition of that Island hopeless.

I do not propose to speak of any thing which occurred during the time that I was a subordinate officer which is not already established by the printed correspondence of the Minister, or from other sources is well known to the world.

The country has understood that he undertook, and followed up as far as he was able, a system of menace and pressure upon the Spanish Government, whose object was either to drive Spain into a war with us, or to a forced sale of the Island of Cubs.

It has heard that in pursuit of this end he employed means unused in honorable diplomacy and discreditable to the dignity with which he was invested, and that he thus drew down upon himself the universal indignation of the Spanish people. It has seen, however, that he was treated with much forbearance, and met by the firm determination to preserve peaceful relations with us, in spite of his efforts, until such time as he and his policy should be out of the way, and liberal Spain might show us her friendship without dishonor.

It has also understood that when the affair of the outrage upon the Black Warrior at the Havana was put in his hands with a claim for reparation, he took hold of that question and managed it not so as to obtain the just redress that was sough, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sough, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sough, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sught, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sught, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sught, but so as to obtain the just redress that was sught, but so as to obtain the just redress that w

this Legation and I became Charge d'Affaires at the moment when the popular indignation against him moment when the popular indignation against him was at its hight, I had a higher duty to perform. It would not become me to speak of how I have performed that duty; but a brief view of his conduct at that time and of the position in which it placed me, I beg leave, S.r. respectfully to present to you.

beg leave, S., respectingly to precent a puring that period Mr. Soulé not only neglected himself the instructions of the Secretary of State when they interfered with his own purposes, but he also pretended to direct me to neglect them, he not being at the time in exercise of his functions of Minister at Medrid, nor recognized in any capacity by the Spar Madrid, nor recognized in any capacity by the Spanish Government. He thus placed me apparently in the alternative citizer of failing in my duty to my Govern-ment or of precipitating a personal rupture with him-self, which at that moment would have been equally detrimental to its service. If I have found the means to avoid both, recognizing an authority which he had, not, obeying directions which he had no right to give, while threwing upon him the responsibility of what he might direct, humbly accepting in my official form and intercomes with him and with this Government the-tone and bearing of a subordinate, when in fact I had mucht direct, lumbly accepting in my official form and intercourse with him and with this Government the tore and bearing of a subordinate, when in fact I had then no superior except in Washington, I trust that you, Sir, and the country will understand that by so-doing I was better able to carry out the spirit of the instructions of the Scentary of State, while I might lay before him also proceds of the true condition of our affairs with Spain, vital in their importance to our interests and our honer. This course gave me the power also to preserve the decorant of this Legation as far as possible from the consequences of his errors. I would have put nothing on record against him. There is not a line in any official communication of mine, either to this Government or to our own, which harms him. His person and his dignity as a Minister of the United States are perfectly covered in every syllable. His mission in Spain is not a bright page in the history of American diplomacy. I have used every means consistent with the service of the country in order that it should never see the light, and if it is now read by the world I wish yee, Sir, and the country to understand that it is from circumstances over which I have no control.

The Hon, Pierre Soulé thought proper to suppress

understand that it is from circumstances over which I have no control.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé thought proper to suppress an important dispatch from the Se retary of State concerning the affair of the Black Warrior, intended for the Spanish Government during the space of five months. I was able however to provent the evir effects of that proceeding, and I did so. The proof is that within a fortnight after his departure on the 30th of August, I had procared from the Spanish Government a proposition of a satisfactory character for the complete settlement of that affair, whose final adjustment was impeded at that time only by the necessity I felt under of not as dressing an efficial note upon that subject to the Spanish Minister in order that my conduct should not conflet officially with that of Mr.

You and the country are now aware that this adjust-

You and the country are now aware that this adjustment was at length happily accomplished within a short time after his final departure on the 2d of February last, in entire conformity with the wishes of the Secretary of State.

I precured also a proposition for the settlement and immediate payment of all claims involving private interests, which had been presented by either Government to the other since the year 1834 by means of a convention similar to that concluded with Great Britain on the 8th of February, 1853.

A little later I procured also an overture whose good

convention similar to that concluded with Great Britain on the 8th of February, 1853.

A little later I procured also an overture whose good faith I cannot doubt for the negotiation of a great treaty, conceding immense benefits to our commerce and securing the prompt and complete protection of the political, religious, and social rights of our citisens in future in every portion of the Spanish dominions, in consideration for similar benefits conceded to Spanish subjects and their commerce by the United States. I ought not to speak more clearly of this subject here, but I will say that I did not mention it to Mr. Soule because of the bad results of that frank course in the case of the other two, and in order that he might not take measures to impede its realization.

Meantime the Hop. Pierre Soule, not content with

course in the case of the other two, and in order that he might not take measures to impede its realization.

Meantime the Hon. Pierre Soulé, not content with receiving the duplicate papers addressed to himself, dared also to intercept in Paris the official correspondence of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Madrid with the Sceretary of State at Washington, addressed to that officer upon important business, and bearing the seal of this legation, then in my lawful keeping. I learned the fact immediately, and though I could not prevent him from representing at Washington that the bonorable propositions of the Spanish Government were a faithless and hollow mockery, meant only to deceive us, still those overtures went on and were put on record.

Was there a spy at that time in the service of the United States! If so, who was it! Who carried on that infamous trade! Sir, I prefer to believe that there was only an officer, whose ideas of his duty were mistaken, from whatsoever cabse, but whose influence upon our affairs was lamentable to the last degree.

But there is another incident which ought not longer to be concealed. At the time when he had already resigned his commission and was about to take final leave of this Court, the Hon. Pierre Soulé dared attempt to seduce and cajole me into an abandonment of my post and my duty for the seeming purpose of thus procuring the appearance of a rupture of diplomatic relations with this Court—a demonstration in open conflict with the wishes of your Government and which might have proved at that moment unspeakably calamitous. At that critical moment be conceived the project of closing this Legation; of leaving it if possible without a representative; of lowering its honored arms and placing its valuable archives in the keeping of an unauthorized agent or in the hands of the representative of another foreign Power.

If I have resisted him, foiled his cunning, and undone his work, I have done so honorably and fairly.

sentative of another foreign Power.

If I have resisted him, foiled his cunning, and undone his work, I have done so honorably and fairly, abusing no confidence, failing to no duty. He made no disclosures to me of his severe operations. He did not ask my aid. Still it is true that I knew more of him than he was aware. The greater part of his operations came to my knowledge in his absence because, from the moment that the responsibility of affairs devolved upon me, I considered it my first duty to be well informed concerning him and his movements. Yet at that very time I spoke to him plainly, and connecled him as I should wish to be counseled in like circumstances.

reumstances.

If he has attempted to deceive me, and failed; if he has believed me his dupe, and I was not: if he thought me hoodwinked, and nevertheless I perfectly under-stood what was going on about me—that, Sir, is his own fault, not mine. Deceit is no part of good di-plomacy. It is a bad arm and apt to cut the hand which grasps it. If he has sown the wind, who has he to blame if God has sent him for its fruit the whirf-wind?

to blame if God has sent him for its fruit the whirlwind!

I will not judge his motives. I rather believe that
in his whole course his indgment has been in error.
But if it has not been, then he, Sir, has been the
traitor, not to me—that matters little—but to the interests of the United States of America, confided to
his hands—that country which received him in its
besom when an exile and nurtured him with prodilection. Whether he knows it or not, he has labored to
involve that country in a motiveless foreign war; he
has labored against her peace in the interior as well as
the exterior; against her most sacred interests, against
her commercial prosperity, and against her national
honor. I do not wish to probe the inner thought,
which perhaps he does not confess even to himself,
but to the President and to every good American I say,
God help us if ever the existence of our cherished
Union should come to depend upon the policy or
wishes of the Hon. Pierre Soulé!

The question is not between individuals; it is be-

wishes of the Hon. Pierre Soule!

The question is not between individuals; it is between the policy of urging the United States of America by every means and every artifice into an unjust foreign war, whose ultimate issue is indeed dark, but whose present dishonor and calamity are certain, or on the other hand of preserving an honorable peace, with the rich advantages and fruits of

War with Spain has no motive which can be avowed; but the policy of war cannot go on without the semblance of a cause. It cannot be made without the cooperation of diplomacy and intrigue. The President and people of America must be deceived,

out the cooperation of captomacy and infrague. The President and people of America must be deceived, or it is impossible.

But on the other hand it is undoubtedly true. Sir, that winterver be the momentary incidents which the especial position of Cuba, threatened by a unidaght invasion from our own shore, may occasion in our commercial intercourse, there are none for which the meens of diplomacy, exercised in good faith, are insufficient; and if a wheel of the system should be lacking, it may be added.

Since the return of the Hom. Pierre Soulé from Europe error has gained ground. The calumnies which he may niter and the aris to which he may have recourse, for the purpose of discrediting what I have felt it my duty to lay before the Secretary of State concerning his policy, have no adequate corrective from me at this distance. I have the honor, therefore, to request, if in your better judgment it should be compatible with the interests of America, that you will cause to be published to the country as soon as they can be prepared copies of every line which I have written to the Government or any of its members, follicially or unofficially, directly or indirectly, concerning affairs from the day of the arrival of Mr. Soulé at Madrid to the day of the date of this paper.

I pass the matter over to the direct action of the

I pass the matter over to the direct action of the President and the American People in entire confidence that the intelligence of the nation needs no more than a full knowledge of the facts in order to judge rightly, not my conduct only, but the infinitely more important question as to the merits of the grave matters upon which my humble influence has been exerted. matters upon which my humble influence has been exerted.

I have the honor to be, Str. with sentiments of the highest respect, your most obedient servant.

Legation of the United States, Madrid April 27, 1835.